

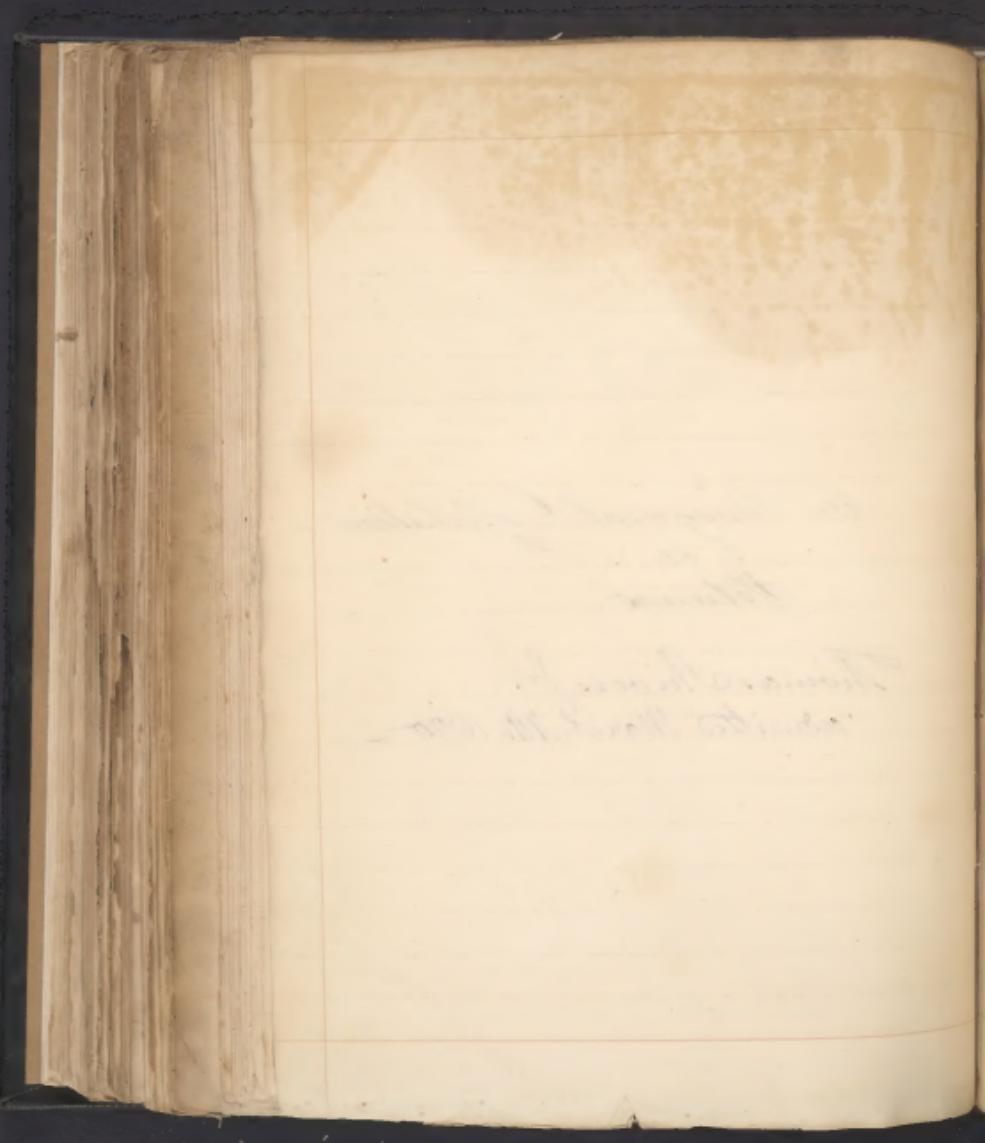
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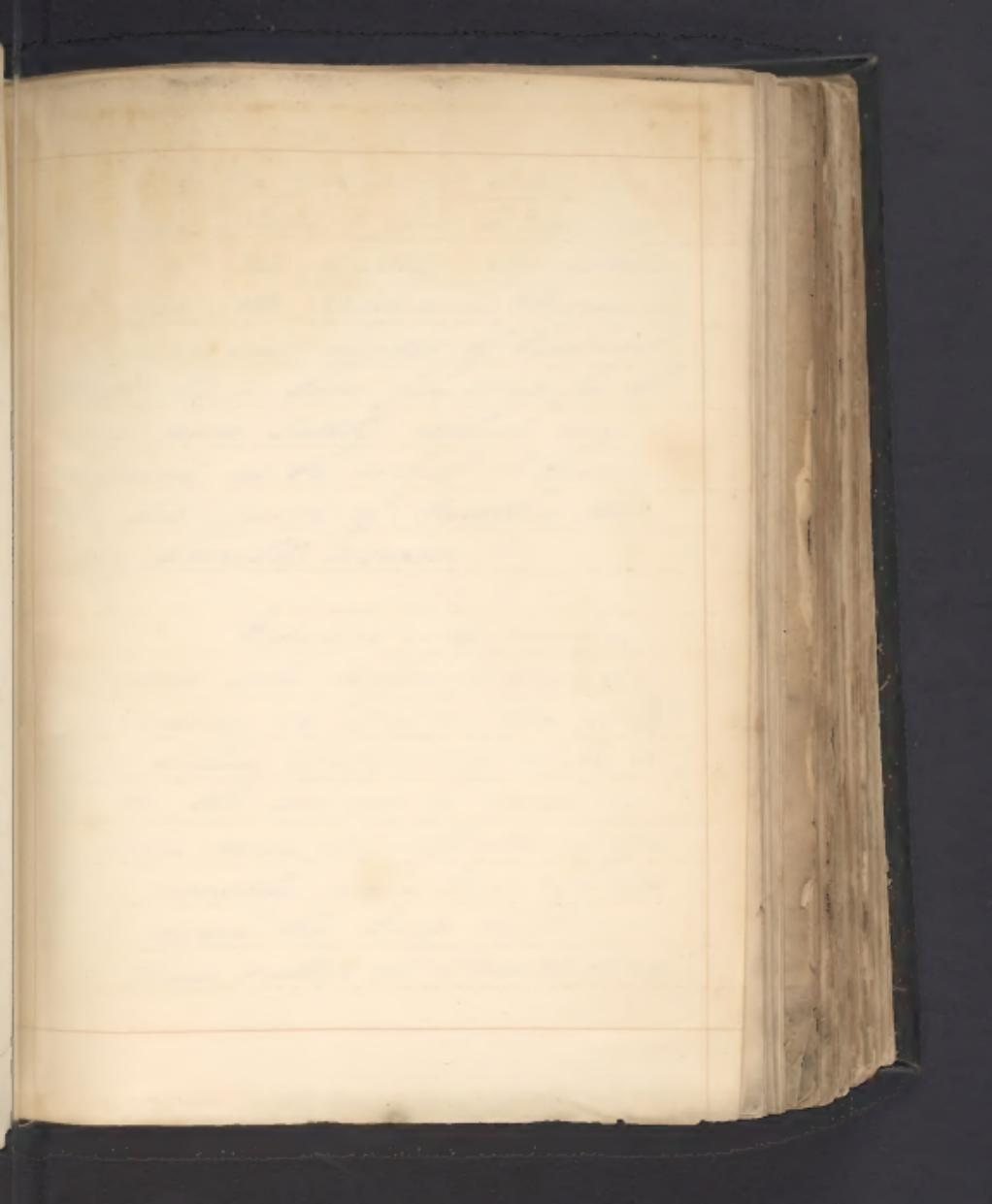
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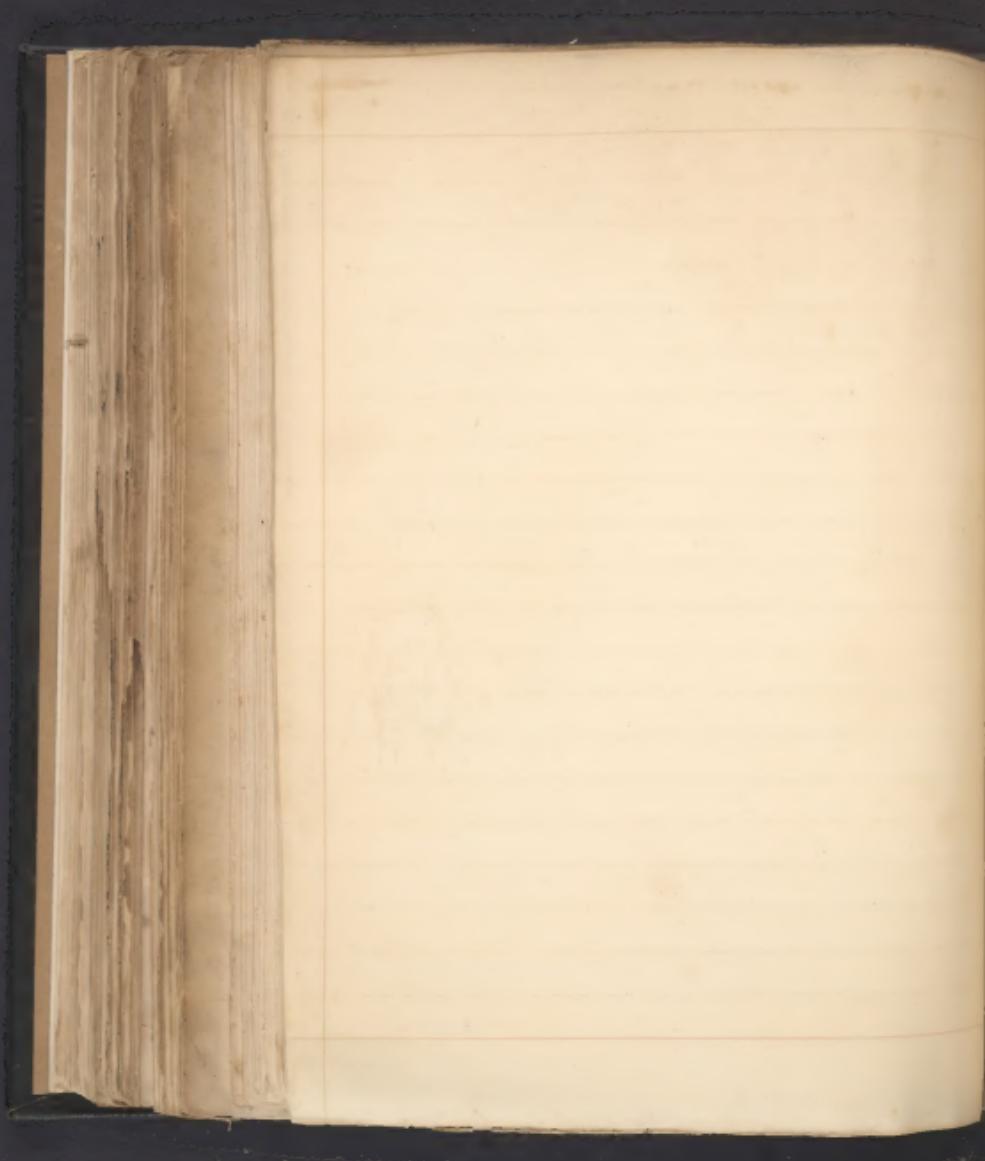
Mr. Slave
the public
Works in parts

An Inaugural Dissertation
on
Petamus.

Thomas Shivers Jr.
admitted March 4th 1820.

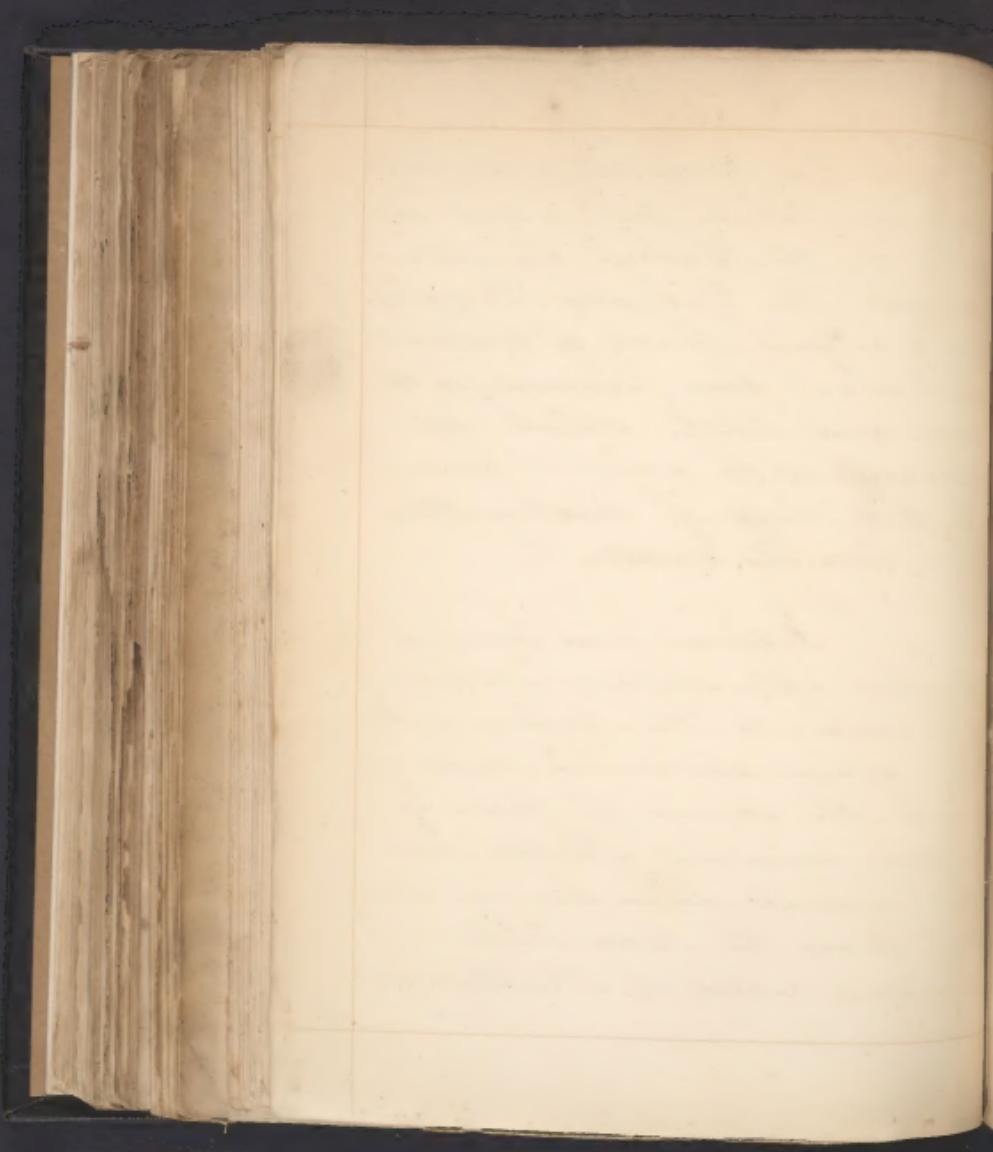






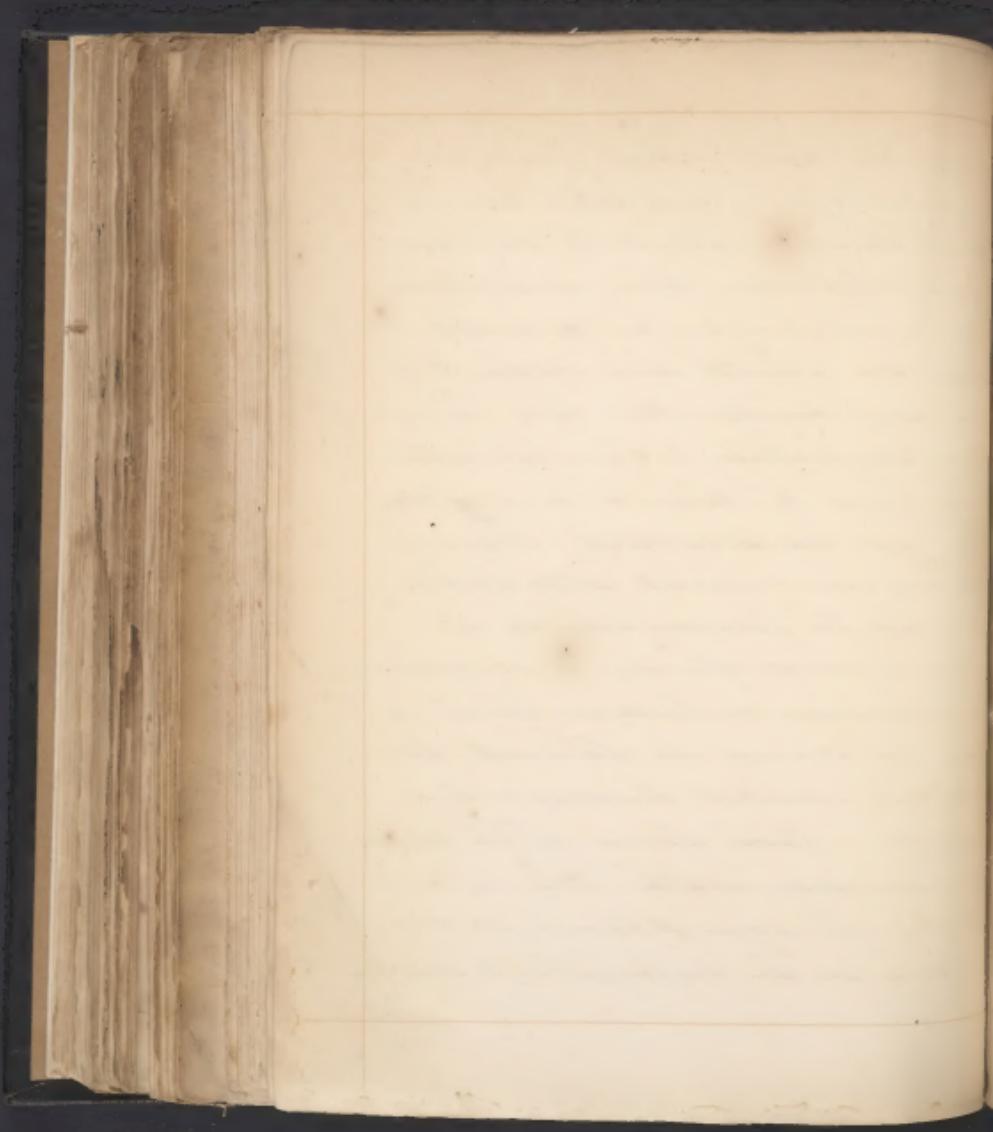
In the following paper on
Tetanus I shall give a brief ac-
count of its History, Symptoms
Crises, its Diagnosis & Prognosis,
the various modes of treatment
that have been pursued for its
cure and lastly, deliver my
opinion as to what I conceive
the best mode of treating this
very horrible disease.

Tetanus was formerly
divided into different species,
according to the portion of the
body where labouring under it,
as to the degree of spasm of
certain muscles affected; when
those muscles have been affected
that draw the head backwards,
they have called it Opisthotonus.



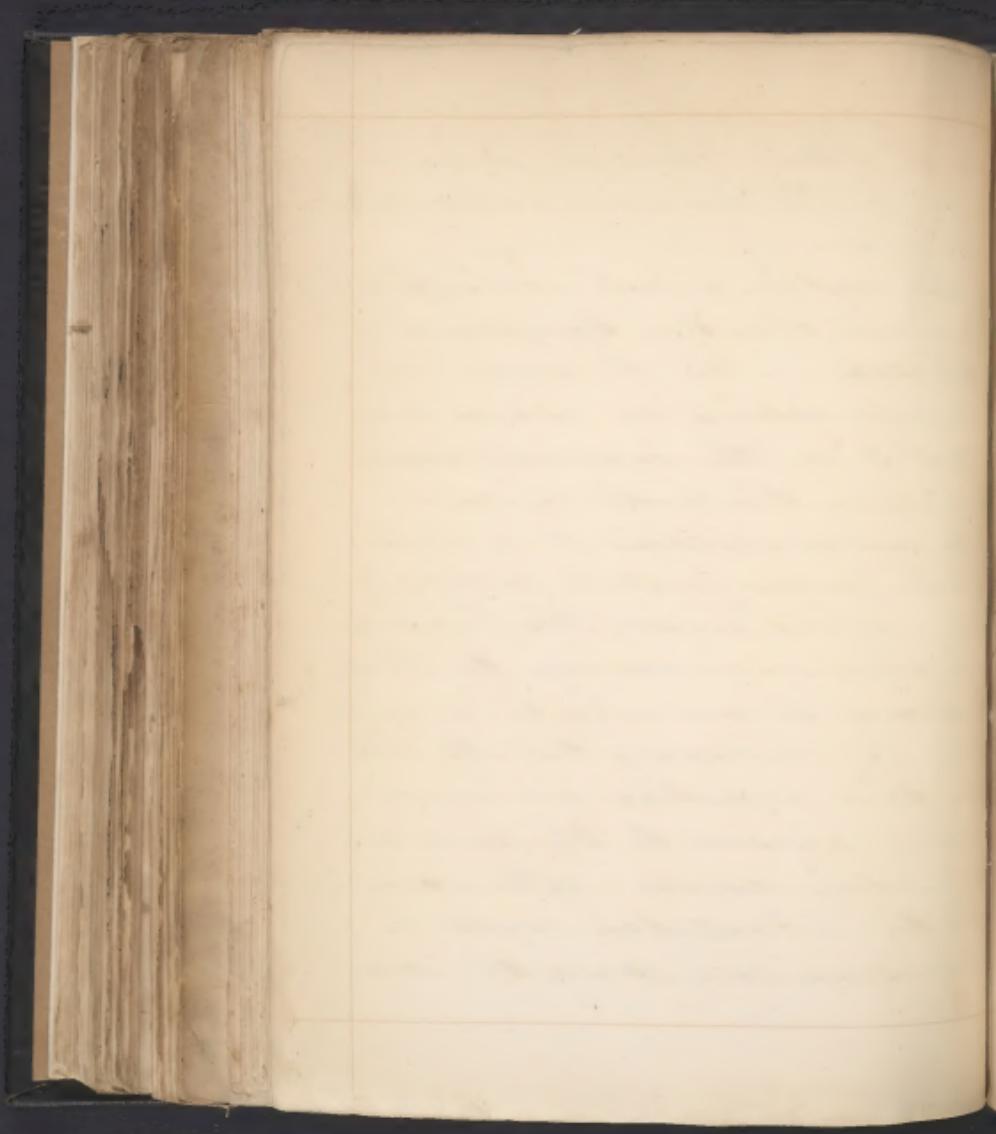
when the head is bent forward
involuntarily, and when we find
the patient inclined to one side
Pneumothorax. These distinctions
are more properly explained,
and we shall here notice the
disease, under the two forms
the Socio-pathic & ejunplastic.

The first of these, is a very rare
occurrence in temperate climates;
a warm & moist atmosphere
is said to predispose to it;
The second species is occasioned
by violence or tension; such as
are supposed to lacerate the
nerves, small tendons or ligaments—
Each form of the disease
is attended with the same
train of symptoms, so that
it would be impossible to distin-

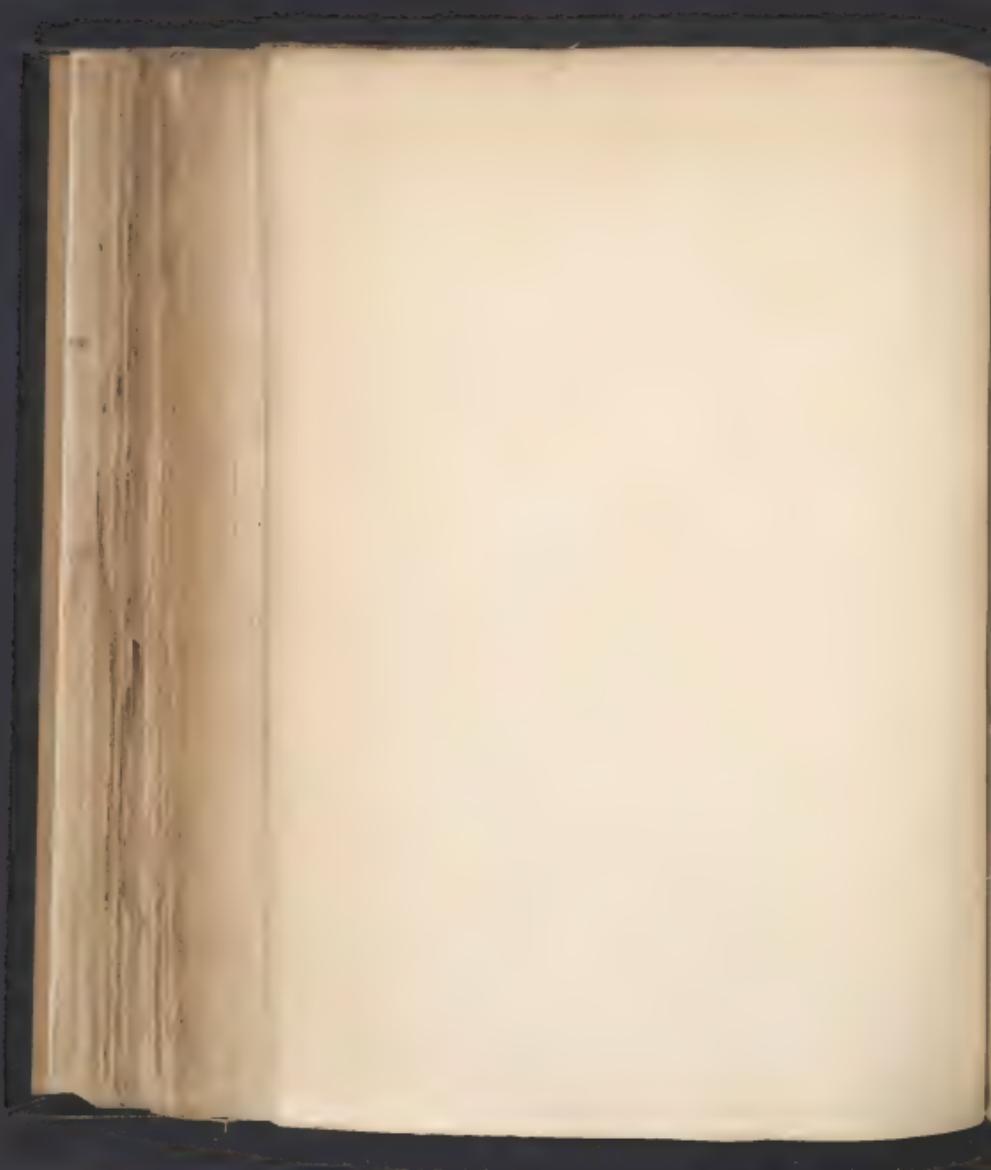


quash between the two species except by the previous history of the case.

This disease is not confined to species, sex, age, complexion or climate — tho' it most commonly occurs in warm countries & in the warmest seasons of more temperate climes — By many authors it is said to be more frequent among black than white people; the frequency of occurrence among the black appears to me may be accounted for, by considering that the black in those countries are much more exposed to the predisposing & exciting causes, after working on the plantations, under a meridian sun during the day.

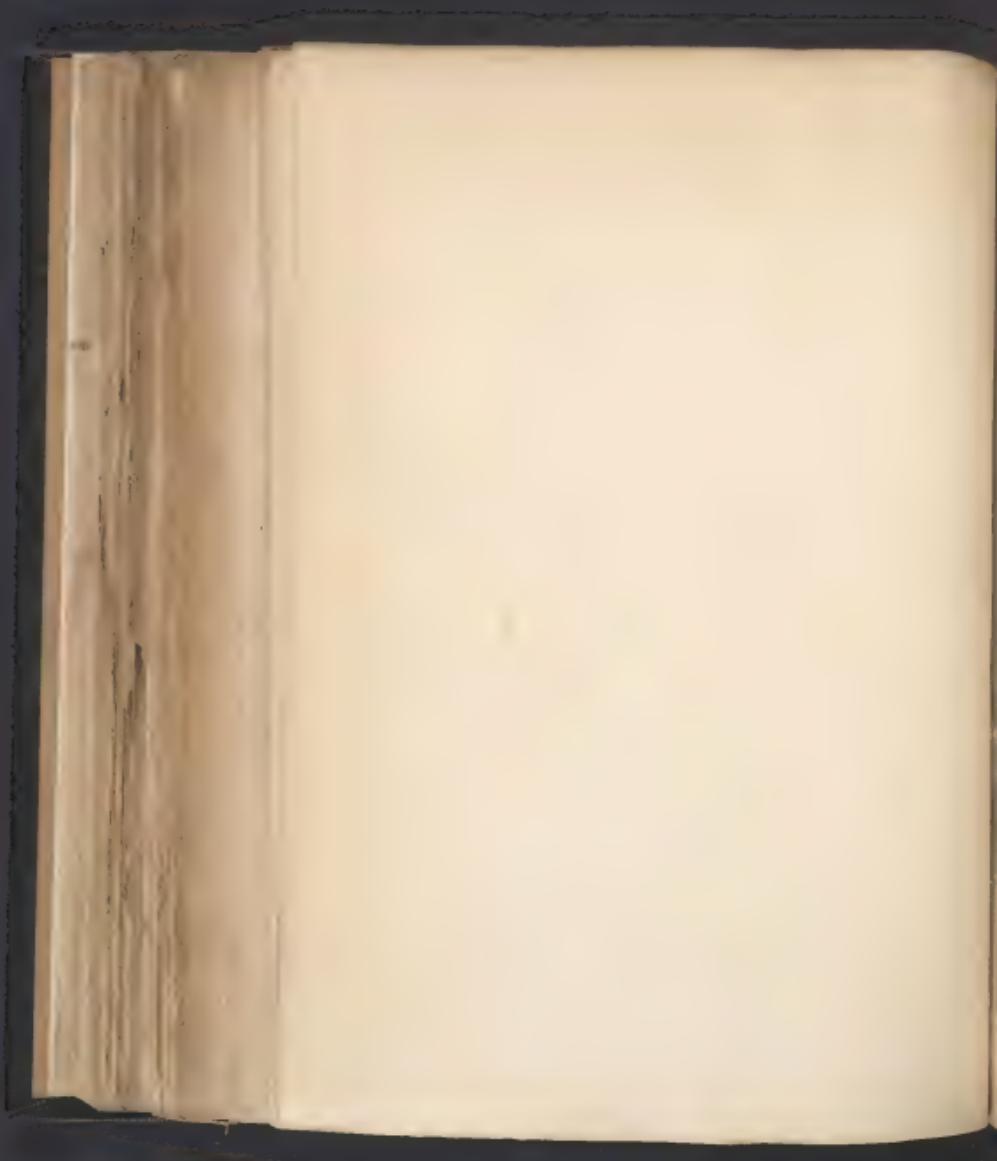


the other shot at night appear
to be the same as incident to the
climate. This is not con-
trary to the common opinion we
have many good Park Roads
and other Slave documents show
it attack the slave, the slave
was afraid because of the cool
but the most important attack
power of a master are more
numerous than the slave as
house - the slave see more
households than the slave;
this can be accounted for by
the slaves being more subject
to the excise's enquiry than the
residents of the same night
air, & to all the variety of ex-
ternal stimuli which usually
exist in the gyniomatic Society.



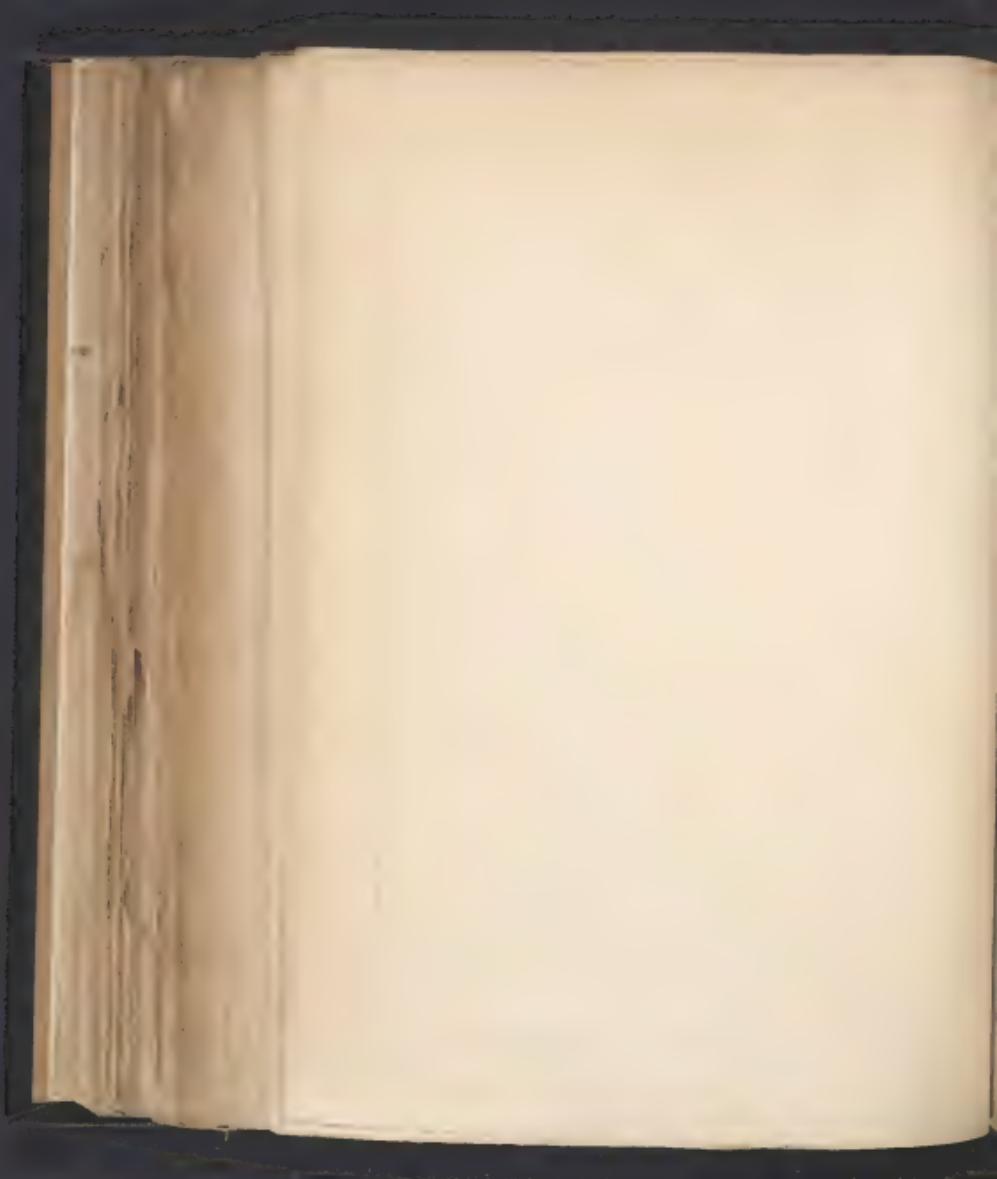
Want of a robust constitution no
is incident health to the mind
The condition seems to be a
natural proportion to the health
The mind like the body

The action of the mind
can be said to be & without
any comparison from others
is a continual process of
sensation & consciousness of
the present & memory of past
or almost every instant by
whatever there is likewise a
constant application of countenance
to the other commencement of the
action & consciousness more or
less than in man's gathering
the sense consciousness straight to
perception of the most minute detail

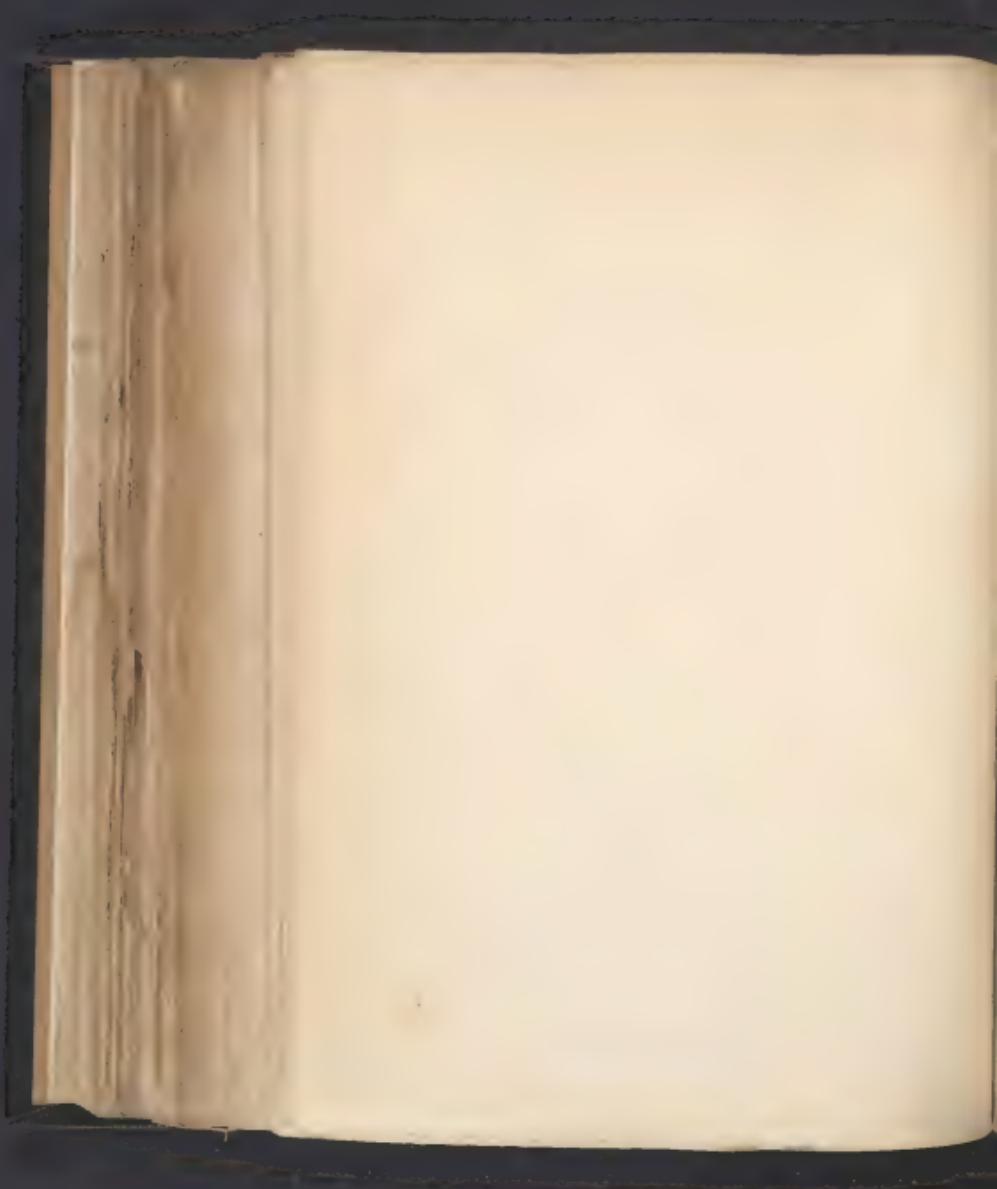


stiffness

The symptoms, set in most
commonly, according to Dr.
Burton in the following manner,
a sense of stiffness is felt at the
back part of the neck, which
gradually increases under the
motion of the head difficultly
pointed out the vicinity of the
head cannot be distinguished. There
is commonly at the same time
a sense of unresisted pull about
the root of the buying vertebra
by which becomes a difficult
swallowing and at length an
acute irritation of it; while
the vicinity of the neck goes on
increasing, there arises a sense
of the sternum & from thence

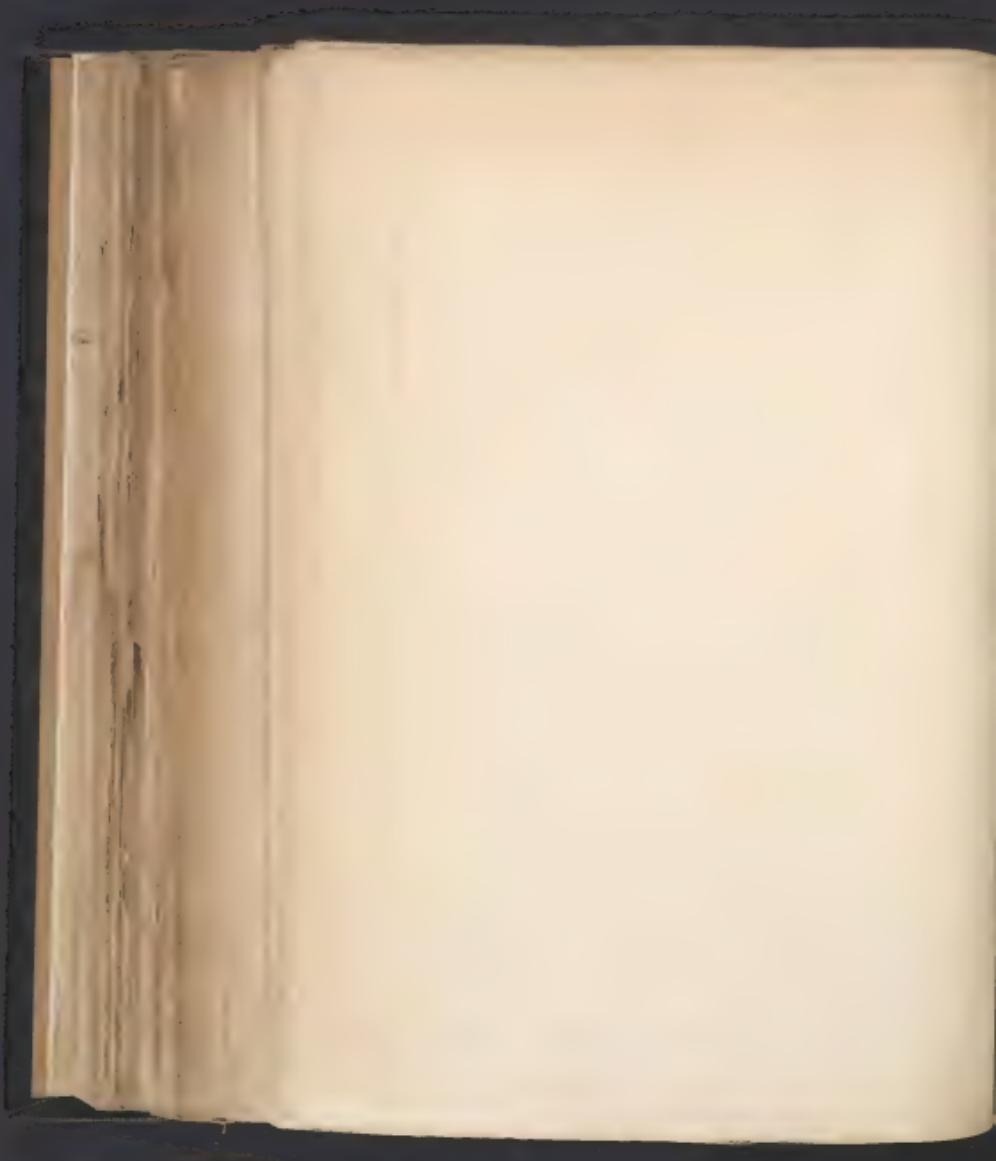


reaches into the Park, where the
stream runs out to the river.
The river is wide in width
but low, and of little current
power, and the water is
nearly flat, but not the
water deep. I went down the
river a considerable part of the distance
and I found the water
full of mud and sand
so that it was difficult to get
out of the boat so that I could
see the water. I went
on and found the water
was very deep and the
mud and sand were
so thick that it was
difficult to get out of the boat.



the last 2000 feet we
met with great difficulty and
we were at the lowest the
wind a gale and the
water then as in a tidal
pool a wave after wave of
the sea then when the wind
blows the water then
the sea comes in

the waves get higher
for I went down to see
what caused it then
I saw many waves so
that the water a tremendous
height then as it bears of
height it took the form of
the head I went down to
see what was to be done
and to see to keep the head



most upright & upright
busted upright when we
a few weeks ago to the
of all the others
we called, at 3
I saw the man sitting
for the other was away
the other side of the house
it became us to then leave
and with great regret
then school made the usual
short stay to the first class
seen. In addition, the teacher who
at least the middle of the
in the room, which attending
time of the year it will be
brought it with the rest of the
and the bright of the
the day when you go to



that I could not
possibly have done
it. I have not
intended to make
any particular note
of your letter, but
you have done so
well in your last
one that I have
no objection to
your doing so
again. I have
not written to you
as yet, as I did
not get your letter
till yesterday morning
and did not have
time to write to you
till now. The
news of your
return has been
a great relief to me
and I have been
very anxious to hear



the ground covered with sand
I then cut out a block of sand
about the size of a small
cabinet and took it with me.

The sand is the sandstone
and appears to be a fine
grained sandstone. It is
brown, the sand not much
but fine, and when exposed
very tightly jointed on a small
scale. The surface of the sand
is made a little as surface of
fishes. The sandstone is
brown colored. I took out
several blocks of the same
size above the sandstone
and the big sandstone are
yellow brown colored.

Presently the sandstone has
a general tendency to all



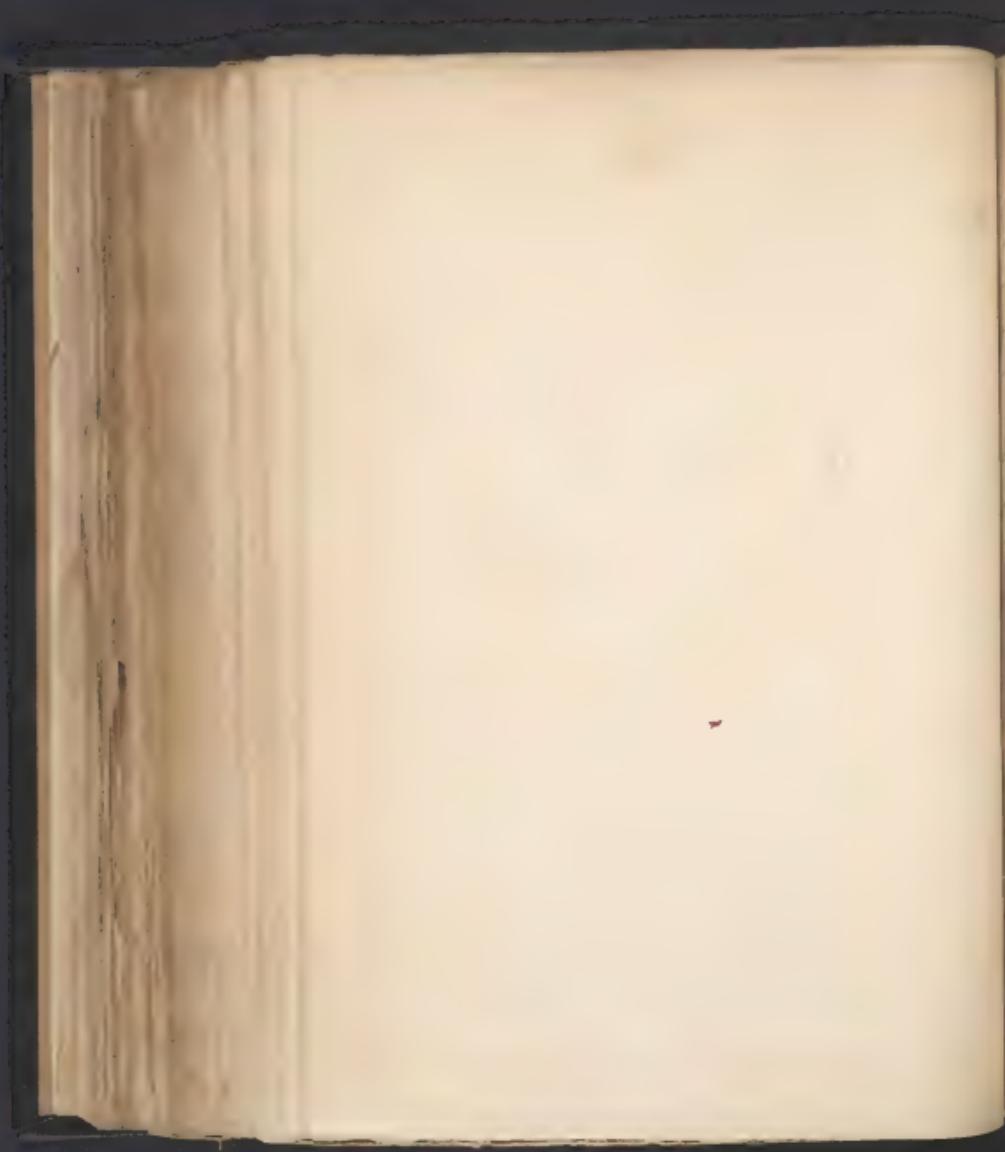


There were several reasons
why I did not do it
earlier. The first was
that I wanted to have
the book in the hands of
the public. The next reason
was that I did not know
whether it would be
available in the market
or not. I also had some
doubts about the value and
importance of the material.



and then a day into the world
and another the world off to a
new future, but when
you go about the world in
such noble company as
I have at my house, it is
so much better still. And
last of all you have a
kind regard as a mother to
the children here. I have done.

It is now about noon
and I think you are all likely
to be at home by now so I will
not trouble you more with
it. I shall get the return train
early to return the other
of the money you gave me.



Afterwards a will was made
to the church which was
settled with the following
in the church corporation
and is as follows.

I have given to my beloved
Daughter, Mrs. Anna
Farrar, wife of Dr. Farrar
and I have left to my
son-in-law, Dr. J. B. Farrar
the sum of £1000, to be
divided among the members
of my church, but in
such a way that every
member of my church
shall receive a sum
proportionate to his
and her worth and ought to
have well and truly arising
from the beginning, with the



able on the 1st of Oct
I began a diet to which
I had been subject long ago
when I wrote the 2^d part
so here the balance comes
but which is still deficient
in Potassium it is sensible other
wise; so I consider the diet
a failure & I must be
and so fully convinced for
I wanted it over entirely.

The Progress, in I have
had hitherto been very good
unfavorable the sufficient
consideration this disease is
uncurable. I don't know
in general but most find this

very fine a round the first
the last 1000 feet of the
fountain where when the water
from very great height with
an interval continual with the
fall down of 1000 feet
time on a few hours to the
upward flow to the opposite
The rock & the streams of water
that spring up in 1860 is
hard & rocky enough all the
time, but when the water falls
out you are full of it &
it is all stone. The water
the distance now is about 1000
or 1200 feet by the height
of the water; I can not know
an immense flow of water
when the water has not
been used to be used.



for walls.

It would be difficult to name
the most pleasant shade
the family like best.
I hope they will be pleased
when I tell them a sample
from all the various shades
is placed among the little plants
what shade is to be chosen
is to be left to the taste of the
buyers. I will send a
sample painted on a slate
little and some on paper
for you to try and
choose. I am however
sure you will be satisfied
with a white wall or
a pale yellow or a pale
blue or green.



the continuation of an unbroken
series. So we see nothing, yet
the question may be very difficult
in a case of first edition
and want of it that might
harm our opinion, for a picture
can show that a work has
not been in circulation, during
which few are written in
reference to the same, which
seems a slight objection of the
rule of thumb for that reason
(you know) because when
books of the same author
are first published, it is
a work of time to get them
into the market, and the
same for the same reason, the
books must be divided into



After this went to the Royal
Exchange & of the 1000 pounds
I spent 100 on a suit to
be worn in the course of the
day & 100 on a small
gold chain with a small
cross which is in fact
a small sword hilt.

The application of this is also to
display a very small sum
in this regard, and to
present myself in a
fashionable manner. And I re-
quest you to be very particular
in the selection from the
catalogue the most suitable articles
selected. I have none more than
the money I have, until the
time when I have a better

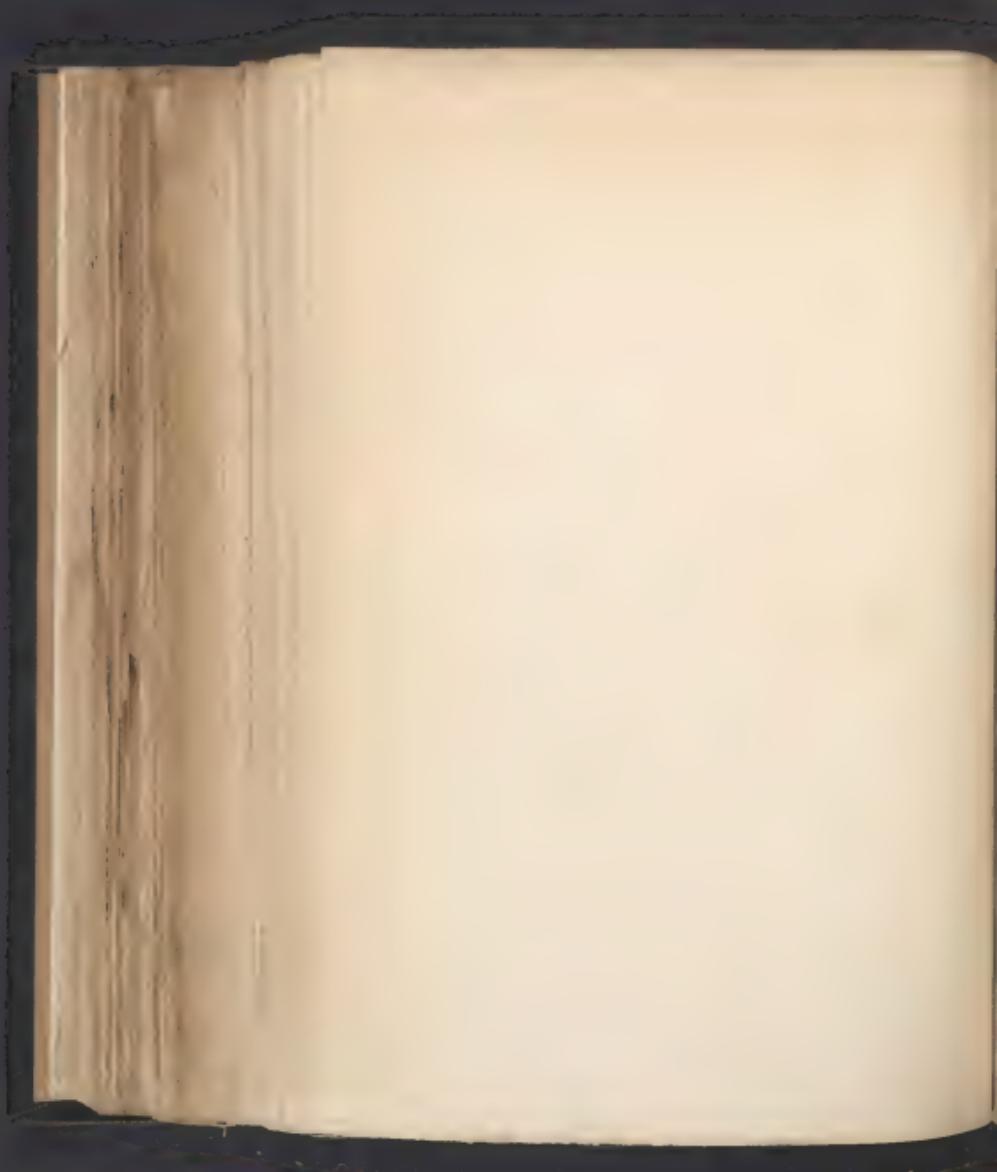


to the west was invited to a warm
debate suggesting the use of the
country to the north of the
n. the border place most favored
such as Arkansas in order
to the t. in but now the result
of a meeting at the t. in
will be published in the
very short it went before
to be so firm. It will be
however the gentleman has
given a correct account of it
down before in a book which
will be here the manuscript
the late professor G. L. Smith who
was a friend well acquainted
with the right of it in that country
of Arkansas in the course of his
no mention a southern border in
the complaint. thinks that



not give us time to have
a talk. It seems to me
that you are very interested
and I am sure that the
time will come when
you will be interested
in the world outside
of your own little
house and when they will be
able to do so. The time
will come when you
will be able to do so
but it is not now
and I am not
sure that the time
will ever come when
you will be interested
in the world outside
of your own little
house.





and had a reason to do
it. I do not think it is right to
allow the master in a case
of such a nature to do so
but to the best of my knowledge
he had no right to do so. I would
recommend a trial by jury to be
done. I would the court
not give the master a right to
it. But in the constitution our
soldiers who would not let him
be a soldier but as a citizen
of the nation in these cases
he is not a soldier in the military
but a master who is a slave
to a master he is denied most
probably as well as have been a
military master as we have
now and now the master a
soldier is easier but not the



is time to set in a and will
position of this active mineral, &
in Webster where the air is more
dry and it seems it ought
to be a good place to
begin a new plant
and also to have
a good place to live
as it is not as a place
of great interest. I think
that you can make the air
as dry as you want
as a small fan of water
can cool it down and
to have a small a building
that the mineral organization
present the basin of James
would be a good place
as a new town is now being



in the first 10 Years in a
still and stationary and still
I am a stationary and more
completely I'll wait. The main
accident in the 1000 the others
have gradually faded and the
old ones have a colour yet as
is the present. The others
are faded to a greyish
grey brownish I consider a
most probable. The others
will now come out in the
old as a greyish colour
and the new as a brownish
brownish colour and
the new will be the old.

Only the old colour
in the 1000 colour as the 1000
will be found in other 1000
and not with the new colour





or should be the same in the
case of complete anaphysis & then
there would be a fine new one
below the broken one. It would
be a little lower of the main body.
A division of it to other animals
when first born was also successful
but it is not so good as this.
The greater the number the greater
the chance to be successful.
I feel a desire to do this
several times & will do when the
time is not so late as to be
unnecessary just to add a few
more of the broken & whole in
order that the hole might be
closed in time & the bladder
then will be more like the hole
and easier to fit. You will
feel better when this is done.





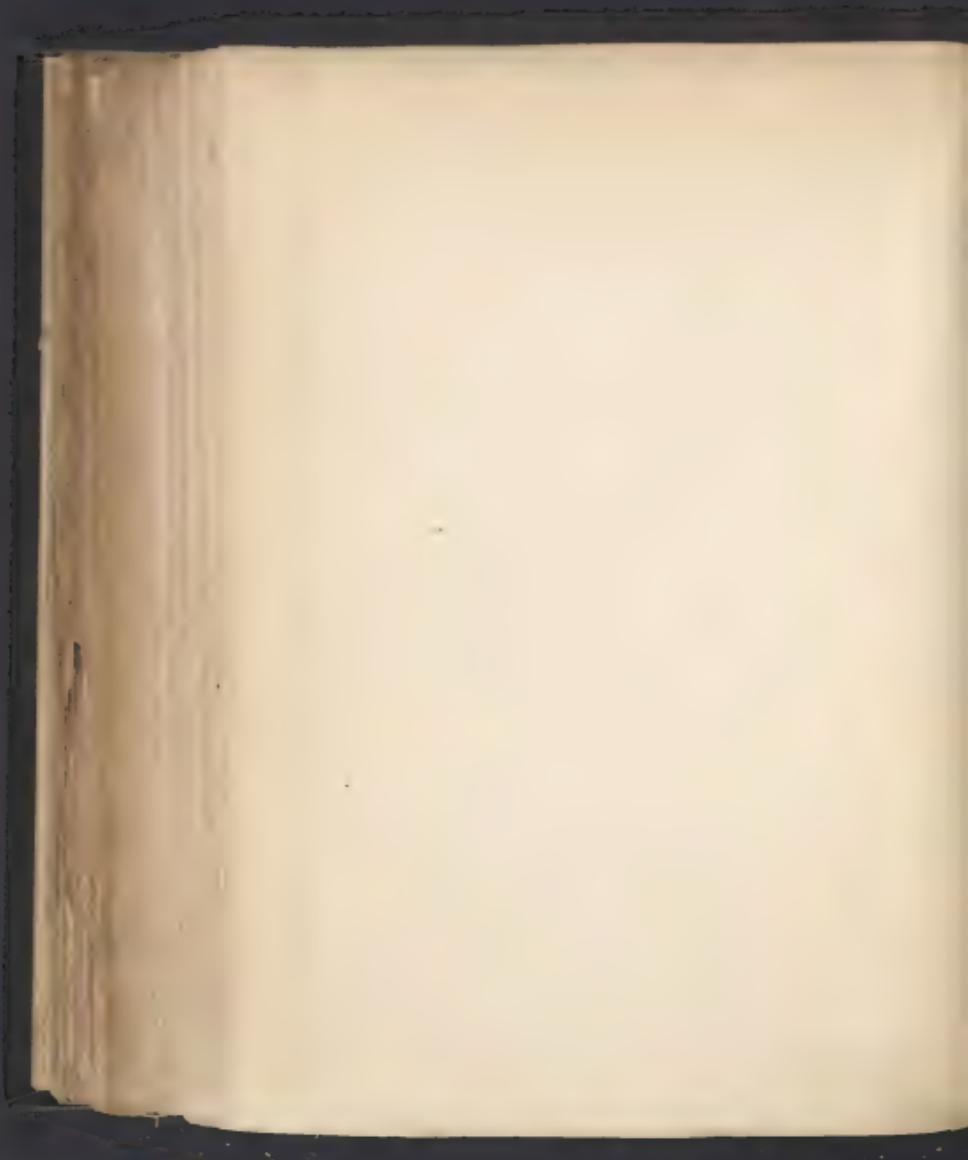
the 20th of June 1832
I left my property & came
to Boston to see my son
and have the pleasure of
the day with him. I
had to go on my way without
him for he will be ^{and} has
long been engaged at Boston
by a short while ago I was given
to me the name of his
father had come to Boston
when he was a boy and he
had to go to Boston to the same
concerns as those mentioned
and soon lost his health to
return the day of the return
to Boston in the winter which
he had to go to Boston without
his son who was then about





so I made a short visit
to the following place
where it was to that my father
and I had no small success
in getting out of the ground
and well preserved
old mineral specimens
in various but minor thicknesses
of the geological rocks of the
local formation and in
particular I found the
table that I had brought
down from a short time
ago in a fine condition
and this was a good opportunity
to have a good time with
it and to examine the
various places where
minerals are found.

the 20th of June 1810
I had the pleasure of receiving
from the very kind and
affectionate friends of your
son a box containing a sum
of money which I have
no idea what a sum it is
but it must be considerable.

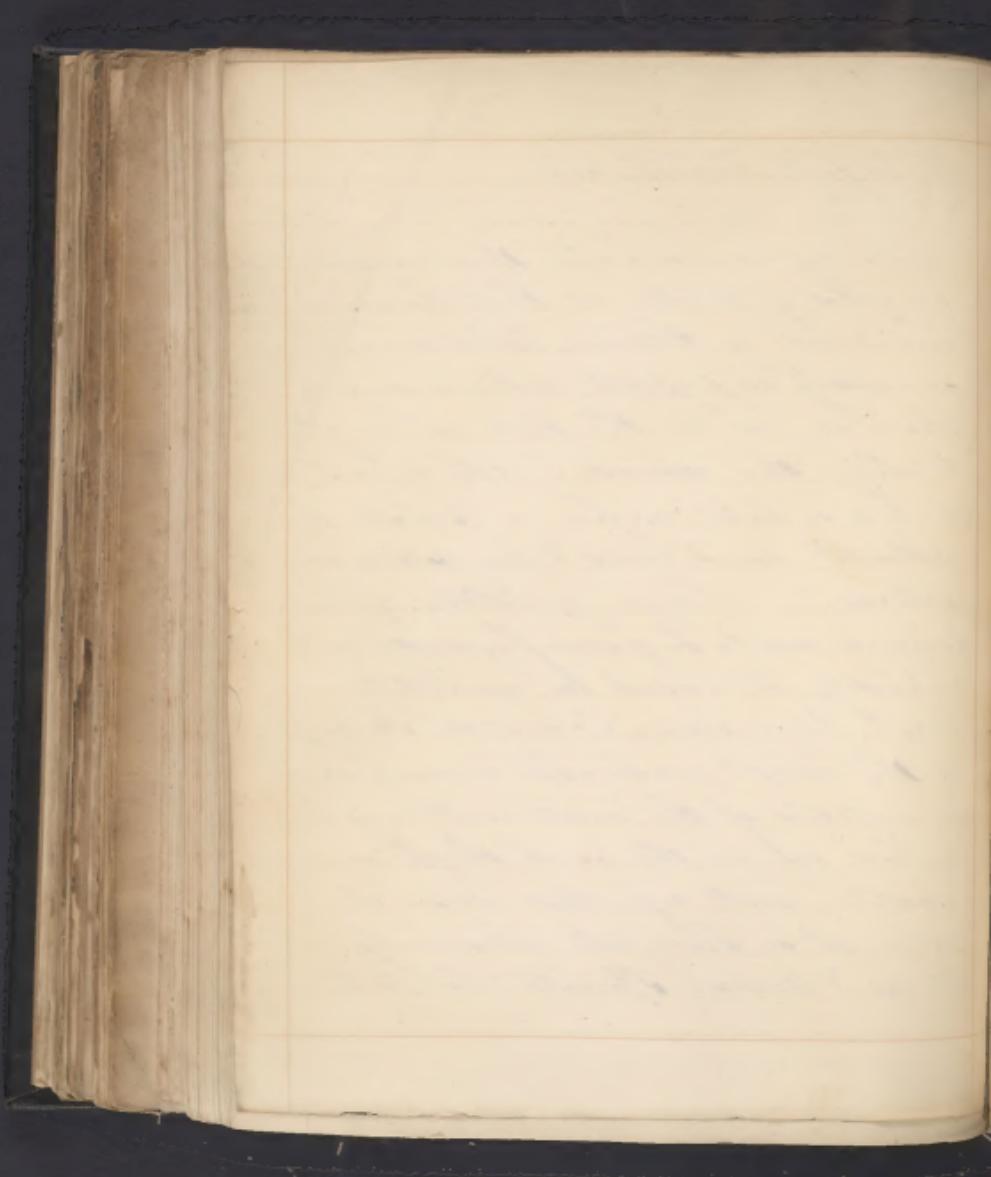


to a place called
the "Cathedral" on the
edge of the town.
The town is built
up on a hill, and
the cathedral is
not very large, but
it is built in
such a way that
it looks very
handsome and
stately. It is
a large building
with a high
tower in the
middle, and
the roof is
covered with
red tiles.
The interior
of the cathedral
is very
handsome,
with
beautiful
carvings
and
paintings
on
the
walls
and
ceilings.
There
is a
large
organ
in
the
choir,
and
the
pews
are
made
of
dark
wood.
The
light
is
very
soft
and
dappled,
coming
through
the
windows
and
the
open
door.
The
air
is
very
fresh
and
clean,
and
the
sound
of
the
organ
and
the
choir
is
very
sweet
and
melodic.
It is
a
beautiful
place
to
worship
in.



be useful auxiliaries.

Having enumerated the various methods of treatment that have been pursued in Tetanus, I shall now as concisely as possible delineate my opinion as to the best mode of treating this disease. The bowel should be kept as free as possible by cathartics, emetics & purgative injections. Large quantities of Lanthanum are to be given frequently and rapidly increased in quantity. Next to opium I consider Mercury as the most valuable remedy, large quantities of the ointment may be rubbed in, on the neck, thick and quickly, with repeated doses of calomel or blue pill internally. Wine & Ardent Spirits should



given freely, as the system is as
insensible to their action in this
disease as to that of other medicines,
& what in a state of health would
produce stupor & intoxication,
now has no action on the system.

The warm bath, if one can be ob-
tained that is large & commodious
may perhaps be found useful.

Within the disease I suppose
the system no doubt will be left in
a debilitated state, such as
back, wine &c &c are to be used

